



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Campaign in Egypt against mosquitoes.*

A statement made on his return from Egypt by Professor Boyce before a company of merchants and scientists at London a few days ago is of interest in showing the efficacy of modern scientific measures against mosquitoes. Professor Boyce said that up to September, 1902, there were about 2,000 cases of malaria annually in a population of 9,000 people, of whom 2,000 were Europeans. At an expense of about £4,400 irrigating channels were dug, stagnant waters drained, and petroleum brigades set to work. As a result a reduction of 90 per cent in the number of cases of malaria has taken place, and the working people in the European quarter can now sleep in any of the houses without mosquito nets, a practice that was quite impossible previous to the antimosquito campaign.

*Bubonic plague in Mauritius.*

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended February 25, 1904, there were 3 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 2 deaths.

## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox imported from Vladivostok.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 26 and March 3, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1904, four steamers, having a total personnel of 294 crew and 9 passengers, were inspected.

Reports believed to be authoritative state that on February 23, 2 cases of smallpox had occurred in Nagasaki Ken in the persons of two Japanese recently returned from Vladivostok. Fifteen cases of smallpox are reported also from Amakusa (Kumamoto Ken), which evidently have been contracted from Vladivostok refugees.

Plague cases in Formosa are reported as follows: On February 20, in Taipeh, 1 death; Ensui, 2 deaths; on February 21, in Taipeh, fresh cases 1, deaths 3; Keelung, fresh cases 1, deaths 1; Tainan, fresh cases 2, deaths 2.

Keelung, one of the places above mentioned, is the principal port of the Island of Formosa, and is occasionally made a port of call by certain trans-Pacific liners.

*Week ended February 27—Smallpox reported on British steamer Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.*

During the week ended February 27, 1904, 5 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 840 crew and 1,236 passengers, were inspected; 367 steerage passengers were bathed and 557 pieces of baggage were disinfected. The hold of 1 vessel was fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of killing rats.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended February 20 is as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, 0 death. Same for week